



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1860.

SECESSION.

The secession spirit seems to still run high in South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana, and more or less so in the cotton and sugar States. What is to come out of all this remains to be seen. In a number of these States the secessionists seem to have the upper hand of the conservatives. This plot of secession, it appears from statements made by a number of the leading rebels, has not its origin in the election of Mr. Lincoln nor in the violation or expected violation of their rights, but in a desire to get out of the Union in the hope of bettering their condition, by getting up a direct trade with foreign countries, without the necessity of paying duties. They want the Slave Trade opened again, which they could not have done while in the Union. They wish to get Cuba and portions of Mexico, in order to extend Slavery and increase their power and wealth. These measures they know the North not to be in favor of, and the present occasion affording a sort of tangible excuse, they have seized upon it and magnify and distort it in a manner worthy only of fanatics and madmen. Whether they are to be permitted to go on with and put into execution their treasonable designs, is a question that remains to be determined by Mr. Buchanan and the succeeding administration.

Agents Wanted.

The attention of persons in want of employment, is directed to an advertisement in another column, for canvassers for Township and Local Laws of this State. Application to be made to the General Agent of this county.

WHY LONGER SUFFER!—Those who are so fortunate as to have escaped Dyspepsia and its attendant evils, can hardly conceive the suffering that these diseases cause. The wonder is, that the afflicted continue to suffer, when that infallible remedy, the Oxygenated Bitters, is within the reach of all.

Yale Agricultural Lectures.

The public will be gratified to learn that the novel experiment of the Yale Agricultural Lectures of last Winter was so successful as to induce its repetition this Winter on a more complete scale.—The course will commence Feb. 5, and continue through the month. These lectures, which are of great value to the whole country, and worthy the attention of every cultivator, are given under the auspices of the Yale Scientific School, or Scientific Department of Yale College, as a supplement to its newly-instituted course of practical collegiate education, and for the benefit of the public at large. A new and important feature of this course will be its complete illustration by specimens, drawings, models and animals. Life-sized paintings of groups from celebrated herds will be included in these illustrations. The lectures on training and breaking horses are to be accompanied by practical illustrations. The lecturers of last year will take part in the course, and other eminent names with a variety of new subjects, will be added to the list. The expenses of the course are provided for in part by subscription. The lectures are under the direction of Prof. John A. Porter, who may be addressed for further information, at New Haven, Conn.

[American Agriculturist.]

Contest.

H. C. Longnecker has given Hon. Thos. Cooper notice of his intention to contest his seat in Congress, from the Banks and Lehigh District, on the ground that the polls in North Whitehall, Lehigh county, were kept open beyond the prescribed time.

Gov. Packer has issued his proclamation announcing the election of the Lincoln electors in Pennsylvania, and calling them to assemble at Harrisburg on the first Wednesday of December.

In Anne Arundel Co., Md., at the Presidential election, three votes were cast for Lincoln; one of them by one of the largest slaveholders in the District.

President of the Easton Bank.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Easton Bank held on Monday last John Davis, Esq. was elected President.

Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860. The official vote of this State is as follows:

Bell	66,016
Breckinridge	52,836
Douglas	25,614
Lincoln	1,469

Bank Suspensions.

During the last week, the banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and adjacent districts, have mostly suspended specie payment of their obligations. This movement has not been caused by any particular panic or excitement in financial affairs, nor has it created any. It seems to have been made for the purpose of forestalling and preventing any demonstration of the kind. Trade is good, and there is plenty of money in the country, the crops have been abundant—in short, there is no earthly cause for monetary difficulties. The only disturbing element appears to be an apprehension that the disunion movement will either break up Southern trade or lead to the repudiation of Southern obligations. The suspension of the banks, while it has cut off any possible run upon them for specie, has greatly relieved the commercial community. Instead of being compelled to borrow at ruinous rates from the Skylocks who have done their utmost to create a panic for the very purpose of exacting usurious rates of discount, the business classes are now enabled to obtain from the banks any reasonable supply of funds. The day of the suspension in Philadelphia, business moved along as quietly and steadily as usual, and nobody appeared to feel any concern whatever. Practically there is no real suspension, for any who have occasion to employ specie in legitimate transactions, can readily obtain a plentiful supply.

On Saturday, the Philadelphia stock market exhibited an almost unprecedented rise in prices. All the better class securities were quoted higher. The banks are extending their discounts, and money is decidedly easier, first class paper being discounted at about 1 per cent. Specie brings no material premium—not enough to pay for the trouble of collecting it. The indications now are that another week or two will witness the end of the suspension in the Northern cities.—*Daghestan Intelligencer.*

The Boston Banks.

Boston, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860. The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of Bank officers this forenoon:

Resolved, That the Associated Bank of Boston believe it to be the duty of the Boston banks to maintain the integrity of specie paying banks in the present crisis, and in order to meet the demands of the commercial community they will render all aid possible for the accommodation of the public by discounting to the utmost extent of their ability.

Later from California—By Pony Express.

Election Returns—Lincoln still ahead.
St. Joseph, November 23.

The California advices to November 10th, by Pony Express, was by some mistake brought past Fort Kearney, and arrived here this evening. The steamer Sonora sailed on the 10th for Panama, carrying 304 passengers and \$920,000 in treasure, \$820,000 being for New York. It is believed that the total vote of the State will not be very far from 115,000 votes. The returns already received include 105,868, of which

Lincoln received	35,036
Douglas	33,836
Breckinridge	29,429
Bell	6,942

Lincoln's majority over Douglas is 1,150. These returns were all received by telegraph in more than one hundred messages, and mistakes have probably occurred, and the official returns may be required to determine certainly whether Lincoln or Douglas has carried the State. Douglas will probably gain a few hundred vote in the remainder of the State, but the probabilities are more in Lincoln's favor.

As near as can be ascertained, the members of the Legislature elected are as follows: Senate—9 Douglas Democrats, 5 Breckinridge, and 1 Republican.—House—40 Douglas, 11 Breckinridge, and 19 Republicans.

Of the 17 Senators holding over from last year, 11 are understood to be Douglas, 4 Breckinridge, and 2 Republicans. Under these circumstances, there are already numerous Douglas Democrats supporting for Dr. Gwin's place in the United States Senate. Among them are Gov. Downey, Gen. Denver, James A. M. Douglass, and S. W. Ingo.

New Jersey.

The following are the official returns of the election for President in New Jersey:

REPUBLICAN ELECTORS	FUSION ELECTORS.
Hornblower, 58,345	Douglas, 62,883
Hay, 57,319	Parker, 62,412
Eaton, 58,390	Rusyan, 62,236
Ivins, 58,390	Breckinridge, 58,332
Brown, 58,332	Wurtz, 56,152
Thompson, 58,324	Vroom, 52,210
Scudder, 58,324	

By the above figures it will be seen that Hornblower, Eaton, Ivins, Brown, Cook, Parker and Rusyan are chosen electors. The four first named are Republican—the three last are Douglasmen. The three Douglas men were run on the straight Douglas ticket as well as on the fusion ticket.

Vote of New York.

We now have official returns of the vote for President in every county of the State of New York. The aggregates are as follows:

For Mr. Lincoln	362,646
For the fusion tickets	312,510

Lincoln's majority 50,136

The result, as declared by the State canvassers, will perhaps vary slightly, but not materially, from this.

The population of New Jersey is now 660,000—an increase of 170,000 in ten years.

AMOS KENDALL UPON SECESSION.

SECESSION No. 2.

To strengthening the Union was the leading object of Congress in recommending, the Convention in framing, and the people in adopting the present Constitution.

To the People of the South:

In our first number we have shown that the States composing the Federal Union from 1778 to 1789, had solemnly pledged their faith to each other in the Articles of Confederation that the Union should be "perpetual." These Articles constituted the Constitution of the United States until 1789, when they were merged in our present Constitution.

We will now show that the object of the change was not to relieve the States from their perpetual obligation, or in any way to weaken the Federal Union, but to give it greater strength and furnish it with means to perpetuate itself by relieving it from dependence on the States for the execution of its acts.

By the Articles of Confederation, Congress had power to determine the amount of revenue necessary to be raised for the service of the United States, and apportion it among the States; but whether the necessary taxes should be levied or duties imposed and collected depended on the State authorities. The consequence was that not long after the close of the revolutionary war, through the refusal or neglect of some of the States to fulfill their Federal obligations in that respect, the United States found themselves without means to support the public credit or perform the functions then entrusted to them. It therefore became necessary that the United States should have power to levy taxes and duties, and collect them with the aid or interposition of the States—This required that the United States should have independent legislative, executive and judicial powers, together with the means of executing their acts and decisions. To such a pass had the neglect or misconduct of some of the States brought the affairs of the United States that there was imminent danger of a dissolution of the Union from the want of self-sustaining powers.

The history of the United States for some years after the close of the Revolutionary war is replete with difficulties growing out of weak and unstable government, and with expedients proposed by the States from that day to put an end to them. Finally, the minds of all intelligent and patriotic men settled down in the conviction that an effectual remedy was to be found only in a thorough revision of the Federal Constitution, and the delegation to the United States of sufficient powers to enable them to command respect at home and abroad, and especially to preserve the Federal Union.

This conviction found expression in a resolution of Congress, adopted Feb. 21, 1787, in the following words, viz:

Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress, it is expedient, that on the second Monday in May next, a Convention of Delegates who shall have been appointed by the several States, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government, and the preservation of the Union.

There was already, by compact, a "perpetual Union;" and this perpetual Union it was the avowed object of Congress to preserve, by a revision of the "Federal Constitution." South Carolina was present by her delegates, and doubtless voted for the resolution.

The several States concurred in this recommendation, and, in appointing their delegates, recognized and designated the objects in view.

Virginia stated the object to be, "devising and discussing such alterations and further provisions as might be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union."

North Carolina stated the object to be "to discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remove the defects of the Federal Union and to procure the enlarged purposes which it was intended to effect."

South Carolina stated the object to be "devising and discussing all such alterations, clauses, articles, and provisions as might be thought necessary to render the Federal Constitution entirely adequate to the actual situation and the future good government of the confederated States."

All the other States stated their object in similar language—all concurring in the project of giving additional power and strength to the "perpetual union" already in existence.

The object of the Convention which framed the Constitution, in this respect, is shown in the letter signed by "George Washington, President," transmitting that instrument, as framed by them, to the President of Congress. He says: "In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence."

Thus we have distinctly avowed the leading object of Congress which recommended the calling of the Convention, and of the Convention itself, after they had finished their work.

The Convention proposed that the Constitution framed by them should be submitted for ratification, not to the Legislatures of the States, but to a Convention in each State chosen by the people thereof, and Congress adopted their recommendation. Conventions were held, the proposed Constitution was ratified, and thus became the act of the people. Their objects in ratifying it are set forth in the preamble, and foremost among them is the increased stability of the Union.

"We the people of the United States," say they, "in order to form a more perfect union," &c., "do ordain and establish

this Constitution for the United States of America."

It was unnecessary to repeat in the Constitution that the Union should be perpetual, because on its face, it purports to be of unlimited duration, and contains within itself the means of perpetuating its own existence. The ratifications of all the States were unconditional, and in the language of Mr. Madison, bound them "forever."

The State of Vermont was not a member of the "perpetual Union" established by the Articles of Confederation, but when she came in under the Constitution she expressly recognized its perpetual obligation. By her Convention she declared that on her admission into the Union by Congress, the Constitution of the United States should (in their own words) "be binding on us and the people of Vermont forever." Yet, who that day supposed it was more binding on the people of South Carolina.

It thus appears that Congress, the State Legislatures, the Philadelphia Convention, and the people of the States in exchanging the Articles of Confederation for our present Constitution, intended to give additional strength and security to the Union. Yet, if the doctrine of secession be sound, they did not understand their own work, and exchanged a "perpetual Union" for one which any disaffected State may break up at pleasure.

In another article, I shall endeavor to show that the men of that day did not fail in their object, but in fact added strength and stability to the pre-existing Union.

SECESSION, No. 3.

How the Federal Union was made Stronger by its New Constitution—It Established a Government Independent of the States in the Exercise of its Powers—We live under two Governments, each Having its own Exclusive Powers.

To the People of the South:

We have shown in our first number that in 1778 the States which had previously declared their independence of the British Crown entered into a Federal union, solemnly stipulating with each other that it should be "perpetual."

We have shown in our second number that the Congress of 1787, which recommended the Convention of 1789, the State Legislatures which appointed the delegates, the Convention itself, and the people of the States who ratified it, declared their leading object to be to strengthen and perpetuate the "perpetual union" then in existence.

To assert that they failed in their object, and exchanging that union for one which exists only at the will and pleasure of each individual State, is to impeach the wisdom of the whole generation of Revolutionary statesmen and to render further argument unnecessary. But more effectually to refute the modern claim to a right of secession in each State, we propose to show that the statesmen of 1787-89 did not fail in their object, and actually gave to their country a Constitution which contains within itself the means of perpetuating its own existence.

How did they go to work to effect that object?

They changed the Confederation into an effective Government, giving it the means of carrying on its operations without the aid and in spite of the interference of the States.

The Constitution, when it came from the hands of the Convention, was but a proposition to the States. It contained the frame of a Government complete in its Legislative, Executive and Judicial Department. It proposed to the sovereign people of each State to divest themselves of certain powers and vest them in the U. States and in the Government therefor. It proposed to vest in Congress power to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry the granted powers into effect.

It proposed that these laws should be "the supreme laws of the land," "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." It proposed that the members of Congress and of the State Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the States and the United States, should be sworn to support the Constitution. It prescribed a special oath to the President of the United States, to the effect that he would "faithfully execute the office of President, and to the best of his ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

It requested him to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and to enable him to perform that duty, and to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, it proposed to put at his disposition the army, navy and militia of the United States. It proposed that levying war against the United States by any of their citizens, or giving their enemies aid and comfort, should be treason, punishable as Congress might direct. Finally, it proposed modes of amending the Constitution, by the assent of the Legislature or Convention of three fourths of the States.

The sovereign people of South Carolina, through their Convention, acceded to this proposition in all its parts. Union the sole condition contained in the instrument itself, that nine States should do the same thing, they consented and agreed to part with a portion of their sovereign powers, or rather to put them into a common stock, and vest them in a common government whose laws passed in the exercise of those powers, should be beyond the reach of all State authority. Nine States did consent to do the same thing; the condition precedent was fulfilled; the Constitution became a compact between the ratifying States; and since the organization of the new government in 1789, the people of the United States have been living under two governments deriving their powers from the same source, that source being the sovereign people of the several States. Each government, however, has a distinct class of powers, the United States possessing all that relate to foreign nations, and a few relating to interior affairs, in the due exercise of which all the States have a common interest, while the States retain all powers relating to domestic

institutions, rights of person and property—in fine, all powers of legislation and government not granted to the United States in the Constitution.

Each Government, acting within its own sphere, is just as independent of the other as if they were wholly foreign and separated by oceans, and if one infringes on the incontestible rights of the other, the remedies are only such as exist between independent nations.

The Constitutions of the two Governments, however, differ in this: The State Constitutions are compacts between individuals for their own governments which may be altered or abolished by the citizens of the State, while the Constitution of the United States is a compact between the sovereign people of each State with the sovereign people of every other State, acting through conventions, which cannot be abolished without the consent of all the parties to it, though it may be altered in the manner prescribed in its own provisions.

The laws of the United States, like the laws of the States, reach and bind every citizen, high and low; and while the United States cannot absolve any one from his obligations to obey the State laws, so neither can the States absolve any one from his obligation to abide by the laws of the United States. Each Government has its own Judiciary, and enforces its own constitutional laws without the aid and in spite of any attempted let or hindrance from the other. Such at least is the true theory of our institutions.

Does not the foregoing statement of incontestible facts show the absurdity and absurdity of the doctrine of secession? In another paper special attention will be paid to the arguments by which the secessionists attempt to maintain their modern doctrine. AMOS KENDALL.

Water Gas.

The successful manufacture of water gas seems to be a "fixed fact." The Philadelphia Ledger publishes a communication from the engineer of the Girard house in which he submits a statement of the consumption of materials, and the result thereof, of twelve hours regular running of the gas machinery at this house. He says:

"Yesterday, November 11th, we began our daily manufacture of "Water Gas," by Sanders' process, at half past twelve o'clock P. M., our station meter registering an aggregate of previous manufacture of 610,700 cubic feet. Our charge was exhausted at twelve o'clock A. M., this date, the meter registering 621,900 cubic feet; thus showing our production of gas within that time to have been 938 feet per hour. The consumption of resin was 497 pounds, equal to 444 pounds per thousand feet of gas. The charcoal consumed was three bushels. The fuel used was nine bushels of coke. The cost of purification did not exceed one cent per thousand feet. At no time was resin supplied to any retort except in conjunction with the vapor of water, as required by Sanders' patented specifications. The foregoing comprises all of materials used excepting cost of steam, which is inappreciable, being taken from the boilers of the hotel, but which may be calculated not to exceed one cent per thousand."

The proprietors of the Girard House add their testimony as follows: "The quality of gas made and used in the Girard House during the hours covered by Mr. Place's statement was fully equal to any previously furnished to us from our private works, and superior in brilliancy to the gas supplied by the city."

The Kansas Troubles.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune. Lawrence, K. T., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

The whole country is imposed upon by the late reports of the Kansas difficulties. I abjure all to await the facts before judging. Judge Williams, who has so deceived the public, is a frightened old dotard unworthy of credence. His Court has not been molested; Fort Scott has not been attacked; Paris, nor any other place, has not been sacked; Montgomery's party has not entered Missouri, and never intended to; not one cent has been given him or his men from recent Eastern contributions; no arms or munitions have been sent them, as reported. All their arms have been in the Territories for years, and I challenge contrary proof.—All such statements as the Judge has made are vile fabrications that are doing our people infinite wrong. Let the public charge it either to his malice or ignorance. It is admitted however, that exciting events are upon us.

WM. HUTCHINSON.

A Woman Killed.

On the Catawissa Railroad, the other day, the engineer discovered a woman lying with her head across the track. But it was too late to hold back the train.—The engine was reversed, but in vain. It passed over the unfortunate woman, severing her head from her body and frightfully mangled it. It was her evident intention to commit suicide, as she had been warned of the coming of the train a moment before, and deliberately laid herself down waiting for it to pass.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of October, 1860, were, \$57,242 02

Earnings Oct., 1859, 474,605 93

Increase, \$112,636 09

The Republicans in Washington expect to organize the next House of Representatives, favorably to Lincoln's Administration. The disunion movement will make friends of the Douglas and Bell men in Congress. Rollins of Missouri is talked of for Speaker—or Fisher of Delaware.

The Phillipsburg Bank we understand has not, and probably will not, suspend specie payment.

The diamonds belonging to the crown of France are worth about \$4,000,000.

Delaware.

In 1856 Mr. Fremont, the Republican candidate for President, received one hundred and eight votes in all the State of Delaware. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln receives nearly 4,000, and the Republicans carry the County of New Castle clean and clear over the Bell party, and elect several members of the State Legislature, and the only member of Congress the State is entitled to.

Blacked for voting for Lincoln.

The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette states that at Fairfax Court House, Va., a man named Hartrel, who had voted for Lincoln, was seized by a party while he was coming out of the Court House, and carried a short distance from the village, where he was blacked completely with printer's ink, mounted on his horse, and started for his home in as uncomfortable a situation as one would wish to be in.

Beauty is the weapon with which many women commit suicide.

THE WORLD.

BY THE BARD OF THE EASTON HALL OF FASHION.

It takes all sorts of folks, we're told, To constitute a world; As on its axis every day This little globe is twirled.

We have an opportunity Some of the kinds, to trace Through various situations, which They honor, or disgrace.

Conflicting passions, this great mass Of human nature, move; Fear, anger, jealousy, and hate; Joy, hope, and christian love.

Some say a short life's fully long, Sorrows and cares to weather; Others repine, that life is held By such a fragile tether.

Most of the young and gay, avoid Now in their projects, quiet; And look to future time, for all That makes life fair and bright.

While (passing strange) tho' all men hope To reach a ripened age; Full many murmur when it comes, And battle with its wage.

Some find conveniences and joys, In e'er so low a state; Others lament their lot, though cast Among the rich and great.

For pleasure, gain, and comfort, some Resort to various wiles; While many, find the three combined In one suit bought at Pyle's.

The handsomest assortment of Ready Made Clothing and piece goods ever seen in Easton is now on exhibition, at Pyle's Great Easton Hall of Fashion, opposite the Easton Bank.

New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, November 21, 1860.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat flour; the sales are 8,840 bbls. at \$4 90; \$5 for superfine State and Western; \$5 35; \$5 45 for shipping brands of round box extra Ohio; \$5 60; \$7 25 for St. Louis extra.—Rye flour is in limited demand at \$3 30; \$4 15. Corn Meal is inactive at \$3 25 for Jersey, and \$3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat; the sales are 11,870 bush. Chicago Spring at \$1 11; \$1 12; 12,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at \$1 15; \$1 16. Oats are firm and in fair request at 36; \$37; for Western and Canadian, and 34; \$35; for State. Rye; sales of Northern at 70c. Corn; sales of 59,000 bush. at 66; \$66; for Western mixed.

PROVISIONS—Pork; the sales are 410 bbls. at \$17 45; \$17 75 for Mess, and \$12 25; \$12 31 for Prime. Cut Meat; sales of Shoulders for 7c. and Hams at 10; \$11. Butter is in fair request at 11; \$15. for Ohio; and 14; \$19. for State. Cheese is in limited request at 9; \$10. for Ohio, and 9; \$11. for State.

TALLOW—The market is easier, and is very quiet; sales of 7,000 lb Prime at 10; \$c. cash.

WHISKY—Sales of 250 bbls. at 19; \$20. chiefly at 19; \$c.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY LETTERS

PREPARED BY ROYAL PATENT.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics and whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not excite an emesis, cathartic, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 30 pills by return mail. For sale in Stroudsburg, by July 31, 1860.—J. N. DURLING, Agent.

MARRIED.

At Easton, on Saturday Evening, Nov. 17th, by the Rev. Mr. Kurtz, Mr. A. D. Freese of Milford, Pike Co., to Miss Susan B. Overfield, daughter of Hon. Wm. Overfield, of Monroe County.

On the evening of 23d inst., at the residence of Mr. John Marsh, in Smithfield, by Rev. C. I. Thompson, Mr. Martin B. Detrick and Miss Lydia J. Marsh. In the M. E. Church in Milford, by Rev. Thomas Rawlings, Hiram L. Staples, of Delaware Water Gap, to Hattie Barrell of Milford.

DIED.

On Thursday Nov. 22, 1860, of Membrane Croup, Laura Julia, daughter of William S. and Esther R. Rees, aged 4 years 6 months and 21 days.